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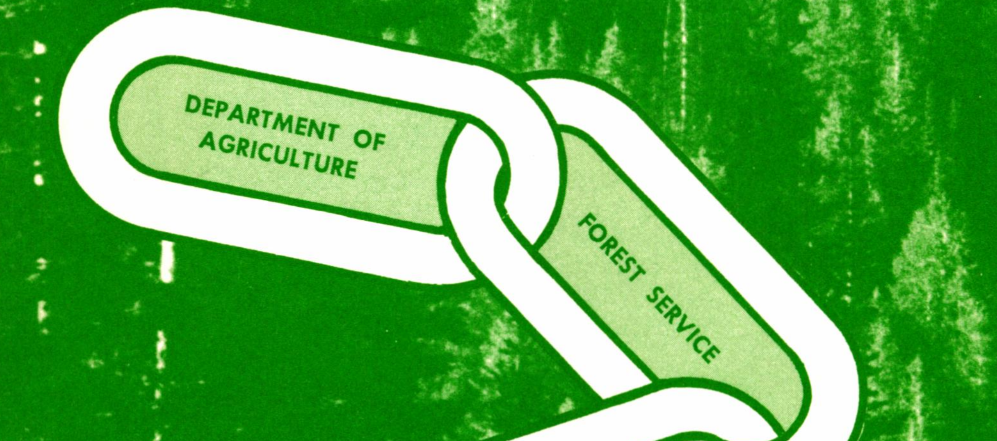
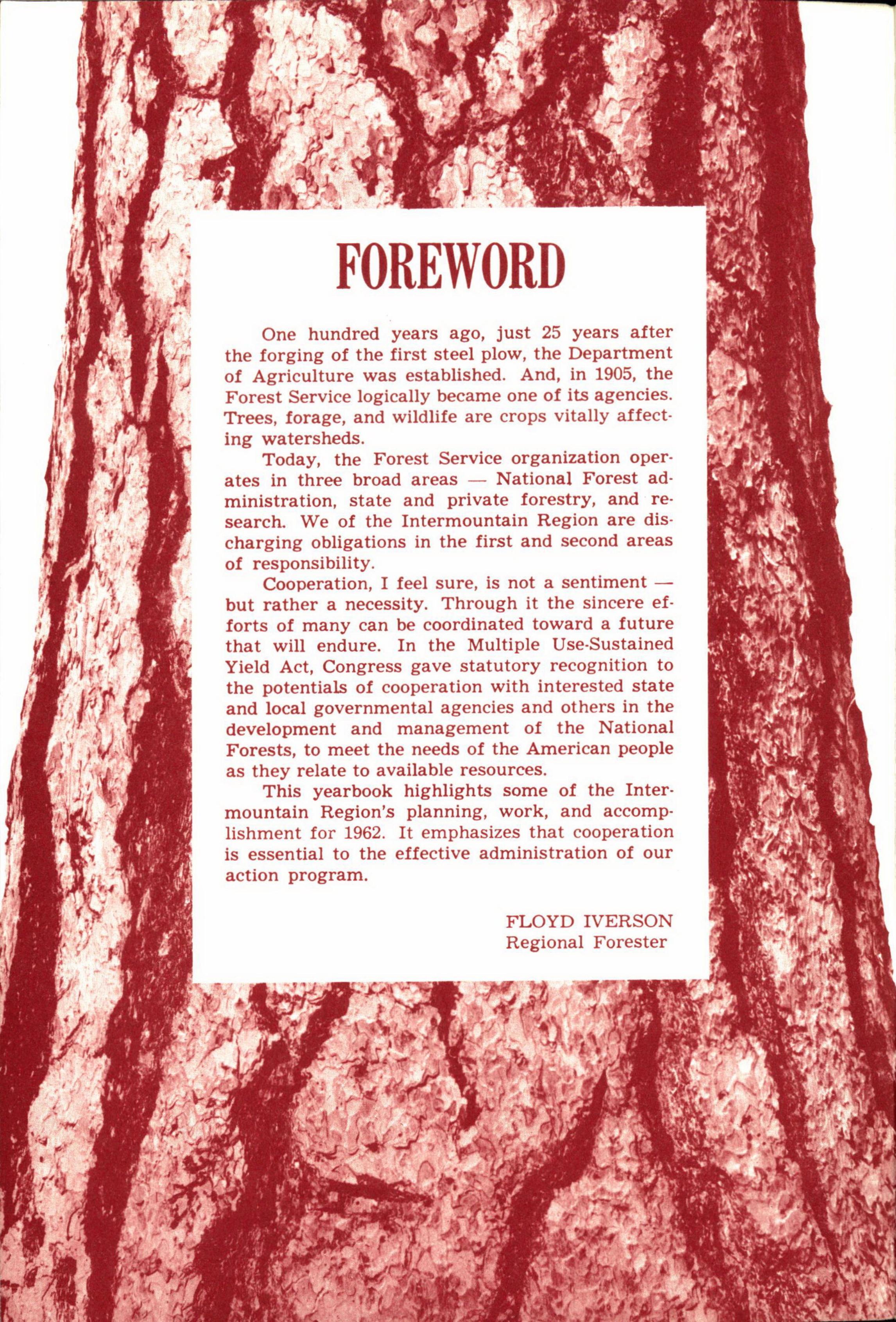
COOPERATION in FORESTRY


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION
STATE FORESTERS GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS

THE 1962 YEARBOOK ● U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE, OGDEN, UTAH



FOREWORD

One hundred years ago, just 25 years after the forging of the first steel plow, the Department of Agriculture was established. And, in 1905, the Forest Service logically became one of its agencies. Trees, forage, and wildlife are crops vitally affecting watersheds.

Today, the Forest Service organization operates in three broad areas — National Forest administration, state and private forestry, and research. We of the Intermountain Region are discharging obligations in the first and second areas of responsibility.

Cooperation, I feel sure, is not a sentiment — but rather a necessity. Through it the sincere efforts of many can be coordinated toward a future that will endure. In the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, Congress gave statutory recognition to the potentials of cooperation with interested state and local governmental agencies and others in the development and management of the National Forests, to meet the needs of the American people as they relate to available resources.

This yearbook highlights some of the Intermountain Region's planning, work, and accomplishment for 1962. It emphasizes that cooperation is essential to the effective administration of our action program.

FLOYD IVERSON
Regional Forester

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NATIONAL FORESTS
Lands of many uses

NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

The aircraft taxied off the runway and the passengers stepped out. Two men, carrying brief cases, climbed into a taxi and were driven to a green and white Forest Service building near the center of the town.

Minutes later, they were engaged in conversation with the District Ranger regarding the development of a ski resort within the District. The Ranger was keenly interested, knew the area intimately and seemed to favor their project.

"We had a group interested several years ago," he said. "Our staff specialists studied snow conditions for several years and made a favorable report. Then the group failed to raise the finances they figured they would need, and the idea was dropped."

The businessmen, feeling that financing would be no particular problem, asked if there were any other matters they should be aware of before proceeding with the details of development.

"Well, as strange as it may seem to you," the Ranger said, "your proposed ski area isn't the only consideration involved in that particular parcel of National Forest land, even though it may appear to be nothing more than a hill.

"As you may know, the National Forests are managed under the multiple-use concept. This means that recreation activities are coordinated with uses of other resources such as range, timber, watersheds, and wildlife, within guidelines set up in the District Ranger's Multiple-Use Plan."

On a topographic wall map, the Ranger pointed out the mountain peak which the men had seen from the air. "This upper portion of your area," he said, "is what we call the Crest Zone. It collects the rain and snow which means drinking and agricultural water for all this land below. It has thin soil, easily disturbed. Up there light grazing and minimum timber cutting are permitted, leaving most of the trees and vegetation to hold that soil."

Moving down the map contours, the Ranger pointed out the Intermediate Zone, where the greatest opportunities for coordinated use of resources exist. The two men learned that in this particular zone, most of the timber is harvested and livestock and big game graze in summer. In this zone, live streams provide fishing and recreationists enjoy hiking, hunting, and horseback riding.

"Could we take out the timber to open up the ski slopes?" the men asked.

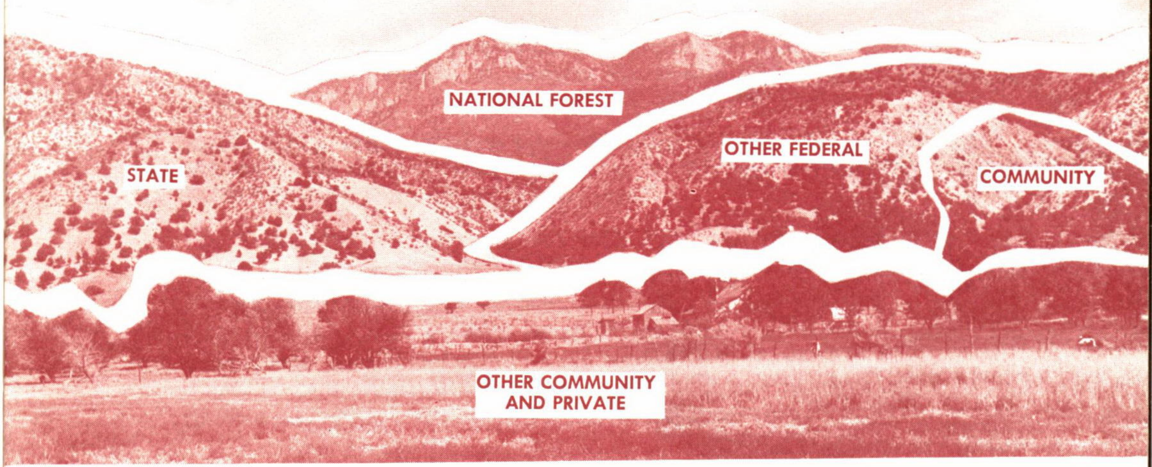
"Not indiscriminately," the Ranger answered, "though there would be opportunity to do some removal. Our concerns would be erosion control, aesthetics . . . even the protection of an access road from avalanche hazard.

"Now, back to the map. This portion, as you may remember, was almost all sagebrush. It is used by big game in the winter and livestock in the summer and fall. There is a landownership mixture with Federal, State, community, and private property intermingled."

"How will that pattern affect our operation?" one asked.

The Ranger pointed to the map. "You might want to put an access road here. That would mean crossing this private land, that piece belonging to the town, and this strip of Bureau of Land Management land before you reach the Forest boundary. You would have to obtain rights-of-way.

Land Ownership Pattern



"In my opinion, that shouldn't be too much trouble. A road here would improve fire protection for all the owners.

"The biggest item of concern for you would be protection of this brown trout stream. It's a favorite for fishermen from all over this part of the state. Siltation, pollution, or damage to the streambank would mean a loss of valuable fish habitat. And, wildlife, as I pointed out earlier, has its place in multiple-use management."

"This area on both sides of the main highway at the base of the mountain is called the Travel Influence Zone. It is managed intensively for recreation developments and use. There would undoubtedly be a location suitable for any lodge or restaurant facilities you might be considering."

"Do you think we could make a trip over the area with you?" one of the two asked the Ranger.

"Certainly, and before we go, possibly you would like to look over the Ranger District Multiple-Use Plan with me. It pretty well spells out what can and cannot be done."

* * * * *

This is a hypothetical case, not too different from the start of many facilities serving the public on National Forests in the Intermountain Region. The Ranger's management decisions for a particular area of land provide for the coordination of all resource uses and activities in the area. Even a simple horseback trail involves consideration of its effect on area aesthetics, potential erosion, its potential benefit in fire control, and its effect on sanitation, hunting, and fishing. Each phase of a proposed development is considered with regard to its relationship to Forest Service multiple-use responsibilities.

Over a million and a half head of livestock used the National Forests of the Intermountain Region during the year.

NATIONAL FOREST LIVESTOCK USE CONTRIBUTED DIRECTLY TO THE WELL-being of about 6,000 families in the Intermountain Region. In turn the amounts these families spent from their earnings meant dollars to feed stores, department stores, drug stores, local theaters, banks, gas companies, and restaurants. And, their taxes went to support schools and roads. These are all factors in maintaining the economic stability of rural and metropolitan communities of the Region.

Altogether 1,515,000 head of livestock used the National Forests—1,211,000 sheep and 304,000 cattle and horses. Nearly 13 million acres of the land administered by the Forest Service in the Intermountain Region were grazed by these animals.

Forage is considered as important as the other land resources and the objective of Forest Service range management is to integrate livestock use with the other uses, in perpetuity. The ranges are studied in terms of how much they can be grazed and still hold up over long periods. Use adjustment must frequently be made to maintain the livestock range balance with other resources and uses. Usually these livestock adjustments are reached by mutual agreement with livestock owners, whose economic future is dependent upon maintaining continued productivity of the ranges.

Let's look back to 1957. The scene was the Elba allotment of the Sawtooth National Forest. The District Ranger determined a reduction of 400 cattle was needed to insure sustained-yield grazing without damage to soil and forage values.

The permittees proposed a 200-head voluntary adjustment and 200-head nonuse for five years. During that time, fences were constructed to provide better management, and rotation grazing was practiced along with careful animal distribution. One portion was treated with herbicide to reduce sagebrush and increase forage growth.

In 1962, thanks to cooperation of the permittees, there was marked improvement in range productivity, so the 200 cattle which had been in nonuse were again permitted to graze.

This scene has been repeated with slight modifications on several of the National Forests in the Region. **Cooperation has been the key.**

Range improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 1962 include: 373 miles of range fence constructed; 194 range water developments; and 31,000 acres of depleted range revegetated, including 21,000 acres sprayed with herbicide for undesirable plant control, and 10,000 acres seeded with high quality forage grasses.

Sheep on their way to National Forest forage. The Intermountain Region provided grazing for 1,211,000 *sheep in* 1962.

Establishment of the National Forests resulted from public demand for protection of America's forest resources. When the first settlers came to America, an estimated 822 million acres of virgin timber existed. Land clearing for agriculture, to eliminate danger from Indians and wild animals, and to provide housing, coupled with runaway fires took a toll of approximately 300 million acres!

Today timber is managed as a renewable crop in conjunction with other resources of the 18 National Forests in the Intermountain Region. Under the sustained-yield principle, trees may be cut no faster than they grow and timber is cut only if it can be regenerated. Slash is burned and the cutover area left by the operation is reforested as soon as possible, either naturally or artificially. Timber access road standards are high to protect soil and other resources. Forest Service requirements insure against vertical scars on hillsides promoting erosion, or tangles of slash left littering the hillsides creating fire hazards.

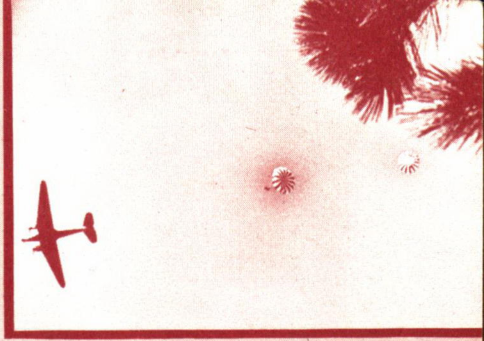
Timber and timber products contributed greatly to the economy of the Intermountain Region in 1962. Over 340 million board feet were harvested from the National Forests of the Region last year and the value of timber cut on these 18 National Forests totaled $2,861,548.93. The indirect value of Forest products in terms of jobs and income added by manufacturing is far greater than this.

Aside from the lumber industry aspect, the trees furnish another high value benefit — pleasure for thousands of tourists and local recreationists. Shade, quiet, and the return to nature, coupled with the simple act of viewing vast expanses of forests, drew visitors from every part of the country during the past summer.

It would be pleasant if trees could be planted, left alone, then harvested at maturity. This is not the case. Just as the farmer wages war against insects, disease, and drought to raise and harvest a crop each year, the forester carries on similar battles to raise and harvest a timber stand in several generations. Continual battles are waged in the years between the time of planting and cutting. Both insects and disease take their toll.

During 1962, the Intermountain Region fought insects on several fronts. Primary insect battles were against the mountain pine beetle and the Engelmann spruce bark beetle on 9 of the 18 National Forests. Over 358,770 trees were treated during the year, and each tree treated contained the potential for destroying 2 to 10 others. Some 10 million board feet of infested timber were logged during 1962, an increase of 100% over 1961.

Other trouble broke out in the form of leaf tier and leaf miner affecting the beautiful quaking aspen in several parts of the Region. The spruce budworm and tussock moth infested about two million acres. Measures are being taken to overcome this new danger to National Forests.

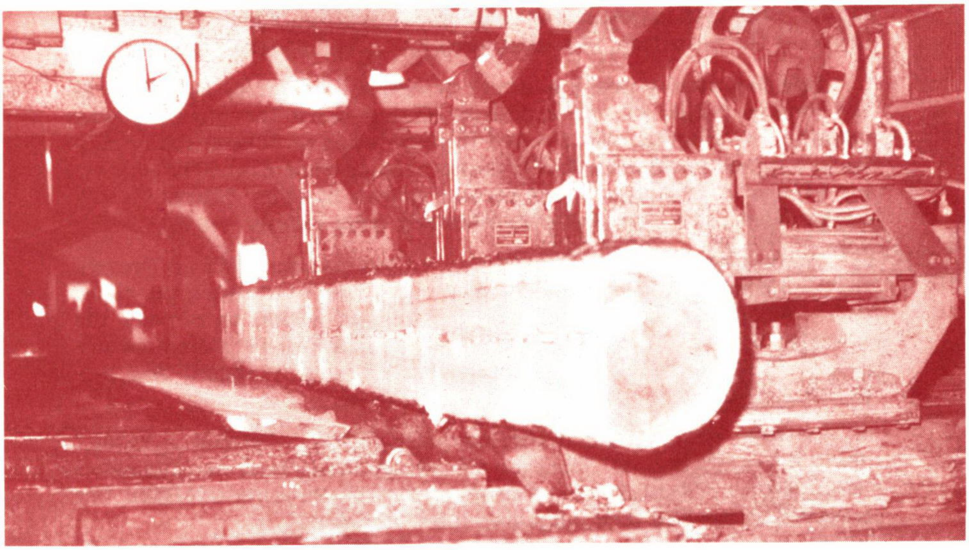


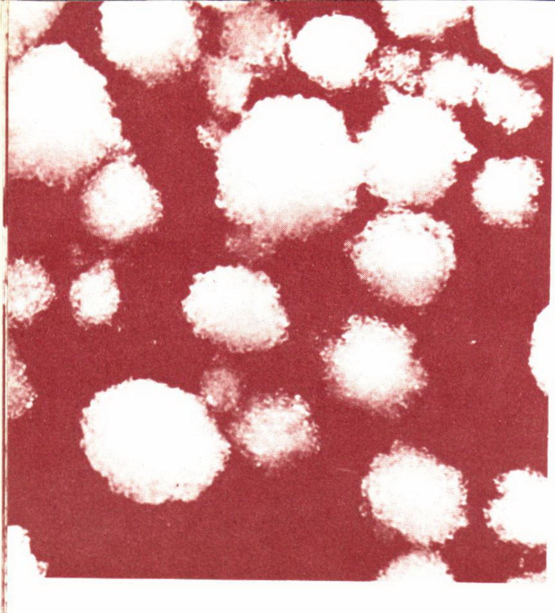
Fire Control

Fire, the other major danger to timber, and other resources, was held to 7,531 acres during 1962 through increased prevention work, help from the weatherman, and improved firefighting methods, compared to 46,946 acres in 1961. Over a quarter of a million pieces of Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention material were distributed by the Forest Service, State Foresters, and private concerns in an effort to curtail man-made fires. Additionally, radio, television, and newspapers played major roles in fire prevention in the Intermountain Region.

In 1962, in addition to use of 69 smokejumpers making 811 jumps to 110 fires and 63 helijumpers dropping on 191 fires, the increased use of aerial tankers in initial attack reduced fire destruction by 39,415 acres beneath 1961's season.

To obtain improved information on output, quality, and value of Douglas fir, a major Intermountain species, a study was instigated last year in cooperation with the lumber industry of Southwest Idaho and other Federal and state agencies. Similar studies have been conducted in surrounding Regions to obtain an overall cross section of quality in the range of this tree. These studies consist of basically following the manufacturing process from the individual tree in the forest to the final product to determine what each individual type tree will yield.





In the Crest zone of the Intermountain Region, countless snowflakes collect during the winter months to give us our summer supply of water. The process of using these flakes properly and protecting the watersheds are major concerns of the Forest Service.

"FROM WATER," MOHAMMED THE PROPHET DECLARED SOME 600 YEARS before the birth of Christ, "all life comes."

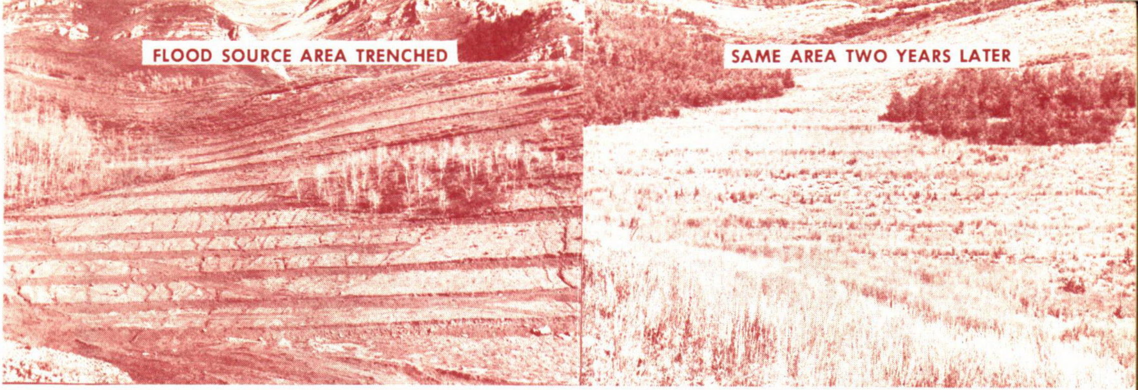
An awareness of water's importance in the Intermountain Region came with settlement. In this semiarid country, communities developed only where water was relatively abundant — along the base of the high, moisture collecting mountain ranges. All went well for a few years — there was pure water to drink and the high mountains were covered with forage for livestock during the grazing season.

Gradually a change occurred. Too many livestock grazed the mountainside, palatable soil-binding plants were destroyed, the soil surface was left exposed, and accelerated erosion began. Water still came off the mountain, now discolored by its load of topsoil.

One day after a heavy summer deluge, a community looked up to see tons of rocks, gravel, and mud coming down the mountainside, waterborne. Huge boulders rolled through walls of houses and muddy waters ruined necessities and luxuries. Six persons died. The damaging effects of mudrock floods became known to other Intermountain communities, and help and understanding were plainly needed.

A concerned Governor appointed a Commission of Flood Prevention and Control and charged the members with determining the cause of the floods and recommending a course of action to remedy the situation. A restoration program resulted from the Commission's recommendations. It included restricted grazing, increased fire protection, and treatment of the flood source areas.

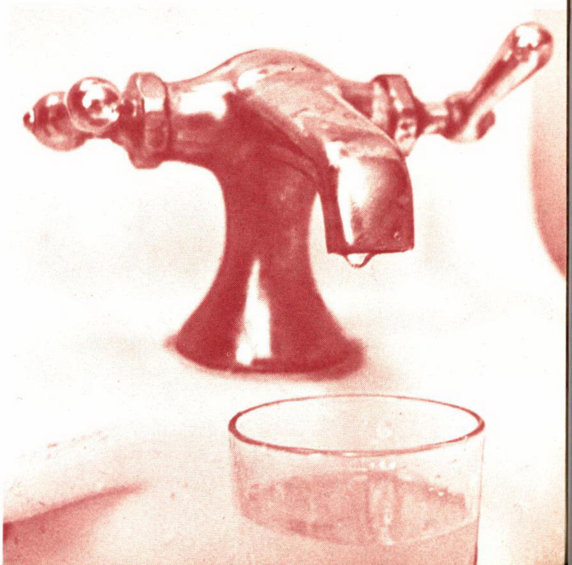
Strange words became commonplace terms. "Protective cover," "livestock adjustment," "contour trenching," and "land management" became known not only to residents of the Intermountain Region, but to communities and land managers the world over.



Watershed rehabilitation in Region Four during 1962 — 5,051 *acres of contour trenching,* 5,020 *acres of grass seeding,* 10,129 *gulley plugs.*

Today, aesthetic values and watershed management go hand in hand, complementing each other. Gradually the scars of yesterday are being patched as progress is made toward the Forest Service management goals; soil stabilization and soil productivity. More streams are running clear, and trout find food and shelter in deep pools. Overlooks now give visitors a chance to step from their cars and see the results that coordinated management of watersheds have produced. Hillsides where contour trenches have stemmed the flow of topsoil, and protection and seeding have begun to produce the vegetation which protects the soil from the pounding of wind and rain — vegetation which will build and hold the soil, nourish livestock and game, provide lumber for homes, and woods for recreation.

Not everyone has accepted good watershed management practices of today; some have forgotten the facts of recent history. Throughout the Intermountain Region, however, progressive livestock owners, timber operators, and others are working with District Rangers, knowing that a balance between livestock, wildlife, and vegetation must be reached and maintained on the slopes where water for life in the Intermountain West is collected.



Protecting the watersheds from the delicate Crest zone down through the Intermediate, lower and water influence zones means coordination of grazing, wildlife, timber harvesting, road construction, and the activities of outdoor recreationists.

Hunters harvested approximately 173,000 *big game animals on the Intermountain Region National Forests in* 1962. *Included were elk, deer, moose, bear, antelope, mountain goat and bighorn sheep. An estimated* 654,000 *big game and* 67,000 *small game hunter visits were made to these National Forests.*

THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ARE THE summer range for one of the largest mule deer populations in the Nation and possibly the largest elk population. Additionally, the National Forests are hunting grounds for many thousands of nimrods during the fall months. On the 18 National Forests of Region 4, there are moose, elk, mule deer, bear, antelope, mountain sheep and goat. Small game species include turkey, grouse, partridge, hare, rabbit, and waterfowl. Predators on the National Forests are cougar, bobcat, fox, weasel, and a variety of hawks. Nongame birds and animals catch the fancy of nature lovers each year.

Wildlife management is accomplished through cooperation with the various State fish and game agencies. The Forest Service is responsible for habitat management. This is accomplished in a number of ways. Protection of a valuable fishing stream might involve fencing to curtail streambank abuse by livestock, wildlife, and man. Pools may be created for trout with deflector dams to better habitat. Elimination of certain types of vegetation on rangeland may allow valuable browse species to come in.

Big game management plans for the coming year are worked out in interagency meetings held in various parts of the four states. In recent history, large deer harvests have been the rule, basically to bring animal numbers into balance with existing range and to provide maximum sport to hunters. In some areas, as of 1962, adjustments have been made. Other key units, especially winter ranges, need further reductions of livestock and game animals to give the remaining browse an opportunity to survive and regain vigor.

The Region's wildlife staff continued to work closely with State wildlife and fisheries managers during 1962 to bring about optimum wildlife benefits on the National Forests. District Rangers have been assisted in recent years on numerous occasions by wildlife specialists providing answers to wildlife and fish habitat problems.

Small birds and animals are a stellar attraction to young and old visiting the National Forests of the Intermountain Region. You are apt to see camp-robbers in the picnic grounds just off the main highway, or pikas high up on the most remote peak.

Through revegetation of wildlife areas and increase of quality wildlife forage plants by removal of less desirable species, 3,537 acres of wildlife habitat were improved in 1962.

Fishery habitat improvement work was done on nearly five miles of streams. Inventory and appraisal were completed on 125 miles of fishing waters, and through cooperation with the Utah Department of Fish and Game, four new fishing lakes were created. Fishermen made about 1,857,000 visits to Regional waters last year.

Administrative study enclosures were established in 26 important wildlife habitat locations for determination of range condition and trend, amount of utilization of forage plants by different game species and livestock, and collection of other valuable data.

Part of the 35-man APW crew cutting Juniper which has invaded browse and grass rangeland. The tops are used to plug gullies and the usable material makes fence posts. This project is expediting the long range program initiated in June of 1962 by organized sportsmen, Boy Scouts, Explorers, and stockmen in Utah County. Ultimately this kind of work along with browse reseeding will extend over several thousand acres of badly depleted and seriously eroding range and watershed lands in Spanish Fork Canyon. This area constitutes key deer winter range for one of the large herds in the State of Utah. The work will also improve habitat for upland birds and other small game.

Powder . . . the favorite type snow of Intermountain skiers played a big part in attracting 910,500 *winter sports visits to the Region. The Forest Service plays a big part in keeping ski areas safe through avalanche control and administration of numerous ski areas on the National Forests.*

OUTDOOR RECREATION HAS BEEN AN INTEGRAL PART OF MAN'S BEING since the discovery that watching a cloud drifting overhead was relaxing and refreshing. Only recently, with increased national prosperity and leisure, plus highly improved transportation, have we realized that recreation is not only accepted as a necessity by Americans, but is demanded as a form of land use. Visits to all the National Forests have increased in the last 15 years from 10 million to 100 million annually.

Skiers want to use the snow before it becomes culinary and agricultural water. Climbers seek the privilege of challenging the peaks. Hikers demand solitude from the commotion of civilization. The families of our Nation want picnic spots under trees in their National Forests. The tycoon from the metropolis and the housewife from the rural community stand hypnotized by the antics of a bold jay swooping from tree limb to camp table then back with stolen morsels.

The restorative values of our National Forests to an American public faced each day with concrete, commercials, commotion, and automation could never be measured. The value of recreation is, however, established in the minds of our lawmakers who placed it on a par with other National Forest uses in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act. Forest planners are taking recreation into consideration in active programs, developing visitor facilities ranging from boat ramps to picnic tables.

Unlike most other phases of National Forest management, no product is forthcoming. An environment is furnished and the visitor himself creates recreation. A major problem coupled with increasing demand is the changing taste of the visitors. The Region strives to meet these needs and desires with attractive facilities and services in the form of a "recreation complex", a grouping of various facilities in relation to the natural attractions of the Forest locale. The current development of the Flaming Gorge recreation complex on the Ashley National Forest is a fine example. A variety of recreation facilities from boat launching sites on the reservoir upward to the High Uintas Primitive Area include a proposed Visitor Center at Red Canyon Overlook, picnic grounds, campsites, resorts — even trail construction in the high remote areas frequented by the hiker, packer, and fisherman.

The need for coordination of this growing public use with other Forest uses is obvious, and study and planning go into each management decision. Where other landholdings are involved, attempts are made to work out problems through cooperative studies, meetings, and agreements.

During the year 112 camp and picnic sites, containing 1,496 family units were rehabilitated, and 170 family units were constructed on 15 new sites. An additional 396 family units were constructed on existing sites.

The 1962 tally noted 10,900 family units on 690 camp and picnic sites, 32 winter sports areas, and 291 other recreation sites, including organization camps, resorts, lodges, summer home sites, and observation sites.

The outdoor recreation aim of the Intermountain Region is to offer the public recreation opportunities in an atmosphere of harmonious use with other Forest resources.

Sir Edmund Hillary, world-renowned Everester and his family were counted in the Region's 118,500 wilderness area visits in 1962. Nearly a million and a half camping visits were made to 18 National Forests and over three million visits were made just for general enjoyment and sightseeing.

COOPERATION

The Intermountain Region is a combination of rugged high country, some rolling hills and great areas of near desert. There are great distances between towns and only a handful of large cities. A need for cooperation exists between the various agencies and individuals using the wide spaces between settled areas today, just as in the days of the old West when neighbors were few.

Cooperation can be as simple as offering a neighbor an extra key to one of your gates to save him trailing a herd unnecessary miles. It can be as complex as starting off on a major rehabilitation project where different participants will undertake each of the many phases from survey to completion. Let's look at some examples.

Wasatch National Forest — Expansion of suburban and urban housing adjacent to the National Forest has brought a need for cooperation in the control of man-caused fires. The Wasatch Front Fire Control Plan devised by the Wasatch National Forest and the Utah State Department of Forestry and Fire Control operates effectively as a result of participation by a number of agencies. Noted as active in 1962 from Salt Lake City and County were: The City and County Fire Departments, City Water Department, Salt Lake County Jeep Posse, County Fish and Game Association, and the County Sheriff's Office. Cooperators from Davis County were: the County Fire Department and Sheriff's Office, Bountiful City and Jeep Posse, Farmington City and Fire Department, Kaysville, Layton, Utah National Guard, Utah State Highway Patrol, and the FBI.

Ashley National Forest — Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and Diamond Mountain Cattlemen's Association cooperated testing effects of five grazing management systems. The study was on the Ashley National Forest, handled by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, with permittees maintaining fences, moving cattle to different pastures at scheduled times, and assisting in periodic weighing of cattle. Result — more beef per acre.

Targhee National Forest — The Ashton National Guard Unit graveled 22 miles of road. Loading was done by the Forest personnel and gasoline was furnished by the Forest and State Fish Hatchery. Result — training for the Guard Unit, improved aesthetics through reduction of dust which had been a prime discomfort to Targhee National Forest visitors enroute to the hatchery.

Toiyabe National Forest — The Max C. Fleischmann Foundation continued its conservation scholarships for high school students, making it possible for the Toiyabe National Forest to employ four Nevada high school graduates from the fund. Result — firsthand knowledge of conservation and Forest Service work and programs for four future Nevada leaders.

Payette National Forest—When a pine beetle outbreak threatened public and private land, Forest Service, State of Idaho, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and private landowners pitched in on a vast control project, which will continue in 1963.

The Spring Creek Youth Forest was planted in 1962 on the Manti-LaSal National Forest. The Utah Federation of Women's Clubs sponsored the project, Forest Service provided the trees and youngsters of the area carried out planting.

Mr. David G. Ainsworth, manager of KSRA radio station, Salmon, Idaho typifies all Intermountain Region news media cooperators, airing fire prevention messages, explaining (and supporting) Forest Service programs and sometimes recruiting fire fighters. The Intermountain Region recognizes the value of radio (television and newspapers) in presenting the facts to the public.

Fishlake National Forest — Forest Service, Utah State Department of Fish and Game, Brown's Hole Cattle Association, and the State Prison conducted pinyon-juniper eradication on 800 acres, then reseeded the area. The permittees agreed not to use the area during initial growth period. Result — improved livestock and big game range.

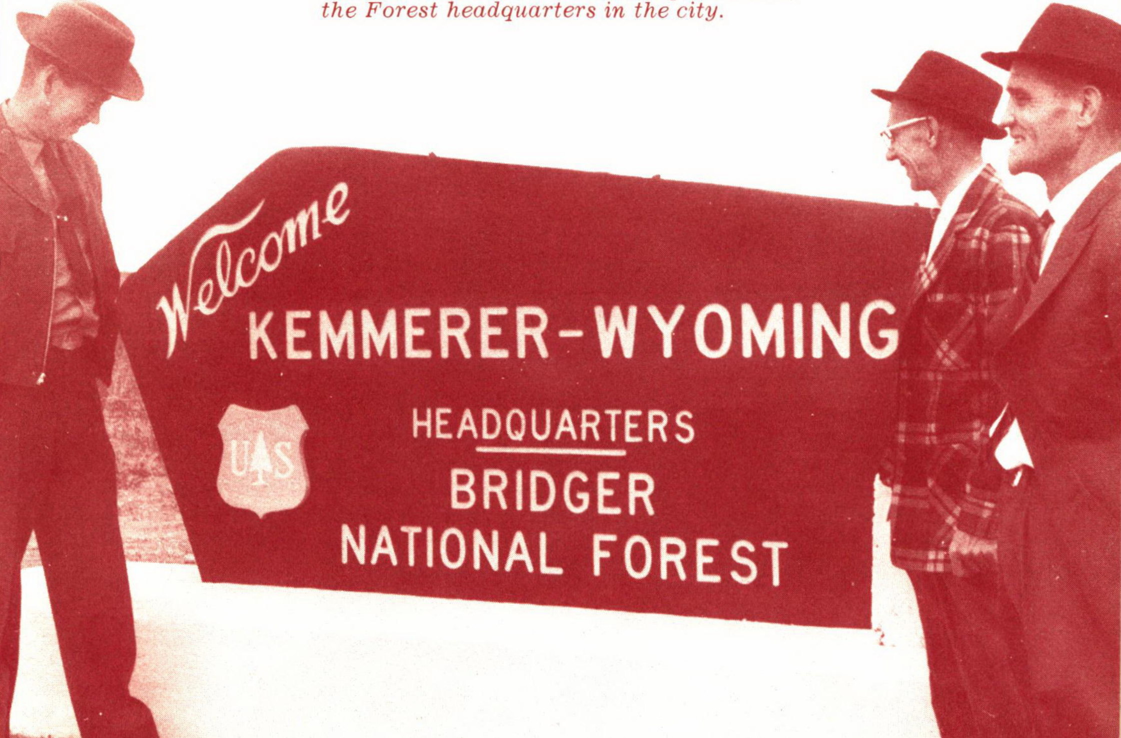
Challis National Forest — During the fire season, the village of Challis made the local airport available for contract aircraft, supplied space for a retardant mixing plant, offered free city water and even surfaced an additional 1,200 feet of runway to make the airport safe for tanker aircraft. Result — improved initial attack and less acres of National Forest burned.

Cache National Forest — Weber County Commissioners contributed about $5,000 worth of materials, equipment and manpower to surface the Snow Basin Ski Area parking lot. They were instrumental in gaining material, equipment, and manpower from the City of Ogden and the State Highway Commission. Result — improvement of a popular National Forest recreation facility.

Dixie National Forest — With other members of the Sheep Creek Watershed Committee, the Dixie National Forest personnel made two joint evaluation and planning trips to the Cooperative Field Demonstration Area in Garfield and Kane Counties. Cooperative work included the construction of game range enclosure, planting of 10 acres with ponderosa pine, and reseeding 100 acres of range. Restoration measures included continuance of a program to improve serious watershed conditions by promoting soil stability.

Participants included Geological Survey, Soil Conservation Service, Utah State Department of Fish and Game, Paria River Soil Conservation District, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service.

The Kemmerer Booster Club, recognizing the importance of the Bridger National Forest cooperated in the construction of signs on the outskirts of Kemmerer, Wyoming, calling attention to the presence of the Forest headquarters in the city.



STATE
FORESTRY

ROGER L. GUERNSEY
STATE FORESTER
STATE OF IDAHO

The present Idaho State Cooperative Board of Forestry was established by an act of the State Legislature in 1925. Under this act, the Board was empowered to "select and nominate for appointment by the State Board of Land Commissioners, a State Forester experienced in Forestry and in Forest protection who shall function under the supervision of the State Board of Land Commissioners."

Initially, the State Forester's duties had to do primarily with enforcement of State fire laws and with administration of the sale and harvesting of State-owned timber.

From these early efforts, the State Forester's activities have grown into a varied and expanding program of Forest conservation. Progress during the past 15 years has been rapid.

Increase in the scope of the State Forester's responsibilities is indicated by the expansion of his organization from 18 full-time people in June 1948, to the present permanent staff of 68, including 30 professional Foresters. During the same period, the firefighting capability of the organization has been increased many fold, and the initially limited accomplishments in selling State timber have developed into a sound sustained-yield management program on a million acres of State-owned forest lands.

Since the office was created in 1925, the State Forester has participated with the U.S. Forest Service in various cooperative forestry programs. The oldest, largest, and best known of these is the Cooperative Fire Control Program authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Under this Act, the Federal Government through the U.S. Forest Service, provides the State with financial and technical assistance in the protection of State and private forest lands. A recent important benefit has been the quantities of Federal excess property made available to the State for firefighting purposes (see photo).

A second cooperative effort of the State Forester and the U.S. Forest Service is known as the Cooperative Forest Management Program. This program is designed to help the small woodland owner grow better and more profitable forest crops. Direct technical assistance is provided throughout southern Idaho by State Forestry personnel stationed in McCall, Boise, and Idaho Falls.

Recently a new cooperative program was initiated under Title 4 of the 1956 Agricultural Act, which provides financial assistance for tree planting on State timberlands. In 1961, the State Legislature appropriated $30,000 as its share of the program, about half of which was expended in southern Idaho. In addition to direct Federal financial participation, the Forest Service assisted by helping the State Forester obtain suitable equipment and planting stock from local seed sources. Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir seedlings were made available to the State Forester from the National Forest Lucky Peak Nursery near Boise.

The lands being reforested under the Title 4 program are State school lands which were logged or burned-over and failed to regenerate through natural means. Through this program the State Forester has been able to just about double the acreage of nonproducing State Forest lands which are being reforested each year.

An excess Federal truck tranferred to Idaho now serves as a project fire truck. The truck is kept loaded with special equipment ready to move quickly to any big fire.

S.84
STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT
OF
FORESTRY
MOTOROLA
GASOLINE

GEORGE ZAPPETTINI
STATE FORESTER
STATE OF NEVADA

In 1959, without special funds the State Forester and Prison Warden established the now recognized and successful Honor Camp program. The result of this cooperative effort has been trained and ready fire crews available to the Division of Forestry. In 1961 these crews helped hold fire losses on over 60 fires to less than 10 acres. During 1962 they kept nearly 75 fires contained in less than 20 acres.

Between fire calls and to raise money to support the program, a series of conservation work projects were scheduled. The largest of these is a 9,000 acre Pine Bark Beetle control project where more than 35,000 beetle-infested and killed trees have already been removed. This work has prevented an epidemic condition in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Additional work has been done on dwarfmistletoe control in pine timber on high value property surrounding the lake.

Other useful crew work includes camping sites construction, cleaning and maintaining picnic areas and beaches, and maintaining fire vehicles and equipment obtained through Federal excess. Honor Camp members have worked at the State Tree Nursery and for other State, county, and city agencies.

The State Forester is responsible for locating, constructing, and equipping the camps before turning them over to the Prison Warden to administer and maintain. Technical work is supervised by division employees and the State Forester is responsible for scheduling additional projects.

Inmates are paid a small wage and all money earned is credited to the individual's personal account at the prison.

The opportunity of being busy, of more freedom, of no real confinement, of working and learning, and of being recognized as an individual rather than a number, helps with security problems. There is, needless to say, a waiting list for Honor Camp assignments.

A portion of the expenditures in this program are recognized by the Forest Service as qualifying for reimbursement under the Cooperative Fire Control Program.

Although Nevada does not have extensive areas of timber producing lands, those which do exist have great value to local communities for supplying needs for water, timber products, and recreation. For this reason, the State Forester carries on other forestry programs in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. Besides the Cooperative Fire Control Program already mentioned, he operates a forest tree nursery which produces seedling stock for distribution to private woodland owners at cost. During 1962, members of the State Forester's organization provided technical forestry assistance to some 80 timberland owners.

The Nevada Honor Camp, a unique feature of State Forester's Programs, offers low cost fire fighting crews and opportunities for rehabilitation of trustees.

STATE OF UTAH
FORESTRY
-
FIRE CONTROL

PAUL L. SJOBLOM
STATE FORESTER
STATE OF UTAH

The Utah State Department of Forestry and Fire Control has developed a model fire control organization in Utah County which is ideally suited to carrying out fire control work in rural as well as urban areas. This type of organization is a goal for the other 28 Utah counties.

The formal agreement with Utah County provides for the State Department of Forestry and Fire Control to furnish necessary fire control equipment for the County to operate and maintain. Much of this equipment is obtained from Federal excess property sources.

The State Fire Warden, who heads the program in the County, acts as a coordinator for all State and local firefighting organizations in Utah County. The result of his activity is a countywide firefighting service. Highway patrolmen, the sheriff and his deputies, and the County road supervisor carry firefighting gear in their vehicles to further supplement the County fire suppression effort.

Throughout the State, there is close cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. For example, a State Fire Warden may pitch in with a National Forest District Ranger on a remote blaze, since the two may be the only firefighters in the vicinity.

In another example, under formal agreement the State Division of Forestry and Fire Control, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management jointly operate air tanker facilities at the Salt Lake City airport.

Specific Congressional legislation authorizes the Forest Service to work directly with the State of Utah under formal cooperative agreement, assisting the State with technical guidance and financial support. In Utah, this cooperation extends into the fields of fire control, forest management, forestation, and watershed management.

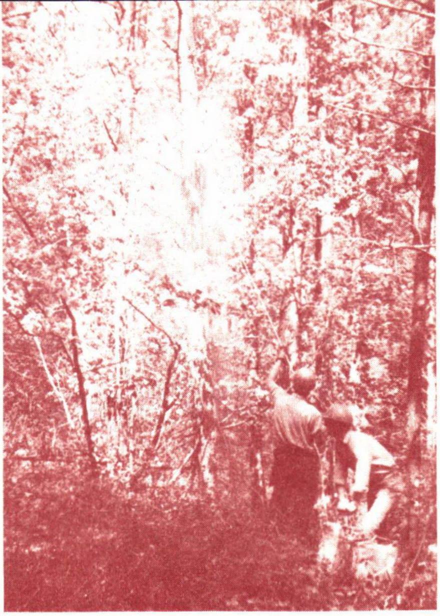
The Cooperative Forest Management Program provides the means for the State to assist in the Agriculture Conservation Program in Utah. This program promotes sound conservation practices on farms through Federal cost sharing. The State Forester is directly concerned in one of the program practices; the establishment of a stand of trees or shrubs on farm land for purposes other than the prevention of wind or water erosion.

In the Cooperative Forestation Program, the State Forester operates the Green Canyon Forest Tree Nursery near Logan, Utah. During the 1962 season, 139,000 tree seedlings were produced and distributed throughout Utah. As a result about 86 acres of State and private lands were planted to Forest tree seedlings and about 117 acres were planted as wind barriers.

PROTECT YOUR HERITAG
PREVE
RES!
USE CARE IN
PLAY SAFE

Smokey plays a big part in Utah CFFP and use is made of the four costumes and "talking Smokey". Over 30,000 pieces of CFFP literature were distributed in Utah during 1962.

CARL E. JOHNSON
STATE FORESTER
STATE OF WYOMING



At the present time, the State Forester of Wyoming has one active conservation program in the Region 4 area of Wyoming, a recently approved cooperative watershed project under Public Law 566. It is only a matter of time, however, until various cooperative programs now being conducted in other parts of the State will be extended into this Region.

The State and private forestry and watersheds lands in Wyoming as a whole, have not had a history of serious fire occurrences. For this reason these lands were without organized fire protection until recently. Since the end of World War II use of all lands for hunting, recreation, and other purposes has been increasing the fire risk and has brought about the need for providing fire protection where the values will justify the cost of such protection.

In 1958 Wyoming entered into the Cooperative Fire Protection Program with the Forest Service. Presently 1,653,000 acres of State and private lands are being protected under this program. Other areas including southwestern Wyoming are still in need of protection. The State Forester has been proceeding on a priority basis, giving attention first to areas most vulnerable to damage.

During the past year inquiries from Lincoln County residents in southwestern Wyoming indicate a growing interest in a program of organized fire protection. It appears likely that the Cooperative Fire Protection Program will be initiated in that area within the next few years.

At present the State Forester is making a field survey for the purpose of inventorying the Forest resources on State and private lands in Wyoming, including the Region 4 area. When completed, this inventory will provide basic information needed to guide the State Forester's efforts in the protection and management of these lands.

HIGHLIGHTS 1962

ACCELERATED
PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT
ON YOUR
FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service
and
U.S. Department of Commerce
Area Redevelopment Administration
COOPERATING

● On October 25, the Public Works Acceleration Act was signed by President Kennedy to provide funds for developing working opportunities and stabilizing local economy in areas of prevalent unemployment. Four days later workers hired through State employment agencies began project work on six eligible National Forests within the Intermountain Region — the Dixie, Fishlake, Manti-LaSal, Uinta, Wasatch, and Bridger.

The program was launched in cooperation with the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce, and the Rural Area Development Program of the Department of Agriculture.

By December over 550 persons had been employed to perform wildlife habitat improvement, fencing for range livestock control, Forest road and campground construction, insect control, water development, roadside cleanup, trail maintenance, timber stand improvement, and remodeling of some Forest Service buildings. In addition, invitations to bid were advertised on several planned administrative buildings.

● Mineral leasing on National Forest lands continued active in 1962, with 446 applications for oil and gas, 13 for phosphate, and 22 for coal and other minerals processed through the Bureau of Land Management. Approximately 5,000 are now in effect covering some 5 million acres. This is about one-half of the total for all the National Forests in the country.

Twelve mineral patents were issued by the Department of the Interior for 39 mining claims covering 2,468 acres. Applications for these patents were made over the last five years. Approximately 34,000 acres of National Forest lands have been patented since 1930.

HIGHLIGHTS

● In the Bridger Wilderness Area of the Bridger National Forest during the summer of 1962, a program was inaugurated to more intensively manage the 383,300-acre area for better protection and preservation of its wilderness values and environment.

Six patrolmen contacted, assisted, and advised visitors, cleaned up campsites, performed trail maintenance and sign erection. They checked commercial and noncommercial pack and saddle stock permits to prevent overgrazing in certain areas, and assisted in wilderness management studies.

During 1962, an estimated 18,000 people visited the Bridger Wilderness spending an average of four days each there—69,000 man-days.

● The Utah Cattlemen's Association summer tour brought together 1,200 people to see how livestock grazing is coordinated with the other multiple land uses on the Fishlake National Forest.

The tour was designed to demonstrate to the public how the grazing permittees and Forest Service men work together in developing range improvement facilities and systems of livestock management that produce greatest mutual benefits in high production of forage and other related land resources.

The cattlemen and Forest officers cooperated in planning and completing this trip on the range-watershed areas of the Fishlake National Forest.

● Congress passed legislation approving the purchase of approximately 24,000 acres of eroded watershed land in Morgan, Davis, and Weber Counties in Utah for addition to the Wasatch National Forest in order to safeguard a vital part of the Weber Basin Reclamation Project. The bill authorized an appropriation of up to $400,000 to purchase privately-owned lands, which will be rehabilitated by the Forest Service. Generally, the area involved is composed of steep, eroding land, the past source of floods. One of the latest floods, in 1957, caused considerable damage to canals, highways, and irrigation systems.

The Forest Service plans measures to halt watershed depletion and restore vegetative cover to protect the soil, including livestock adjustment on the critical areas, contour trenching and reseeding.

● Suggestions made Forest Service employees in the Intermountain Region brought the Government a first years' savings of $6,532.20 in 1962. Under the Incentive Awards Program of the Department of Agriculture, 52 cash awards were made for a total of $1,398 and 16 cash awards for performance were made for a sum of $2,950. Of 160 suggestions received, 62 were approved for an acceptance rate of two of every five.

● Through joint efforts of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, the Idaho Department of Highways, the Idaho Fish and Game Department, and the Forest Service, modifications were made in the plans for the New Idaho City-Stanley Highway to insure protection of streams and fisheries values. On the Challis National Forest changes in highway and bridge locations were made to avoid road encroachment and allow fish passage in Marsh Creek, an extremely important salmon spawning and trout stream in the headwaters of the Salmon River.

● On August 23, 1962, the saws began humming in east Idaho's newest industry, the Idaho Stud Mill. Located at St. Anthony on the Targhee National Forest, the mill had been constructed to saw 318 million board feet of lodgepole pine — the largest sale of its kind in Forest Service history.

The harvesting and sawing will be performed over a 17-year period. Cutting is conducted on a sustained-yield basis, with new crops being planted as the old are removed.

The timber being milled is primarily from over-mature stands subject to insect infestation and disease. Thus, harvesting will help keep surrounding trees healthy and make a substantial contribution to the State and Nation's economy in terms of wood and wood products. To St. Anthony, the Idaho Stud Mill meant direct benefits in terms of employment and community stability. The mill operation created 100 new jobs during 1962.

● The first Visitor Center in Region 4, located on the shores of Redfish Lake in the Sawtooth National Forest, was completed in 1962. Artists are currently working on 12 interpretive exhibits planned for the Center. These exhibits describe the various features of the surrounding area, its natural resources and history.

There will be dioramas on wildlife and geology. The largest diorama, the one on wildlife, will contain paintings of animals in their natural habitat or life zone and mounted specimens of some of the smaller animals of significance during the period of the fur trade. The diorama on geology will interpret glaciation and its effect on the topography of the area.

Other displays will interpret the life history of the Redfish or Kokanee Salmon, the Sheepeater Indians, early pioneers, and the history of the Forest Service in the Area.

Related features will be an audio-visual installation within the Center, a 400-seat amphitheater, to be built later, on the lakeshore for lectures and films, and a nature trail to better acquaint visitors with local plant and animal life.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ORGANIZATION

Regional Headquarters, 507 - 25*th Street, Ogden, Utah*

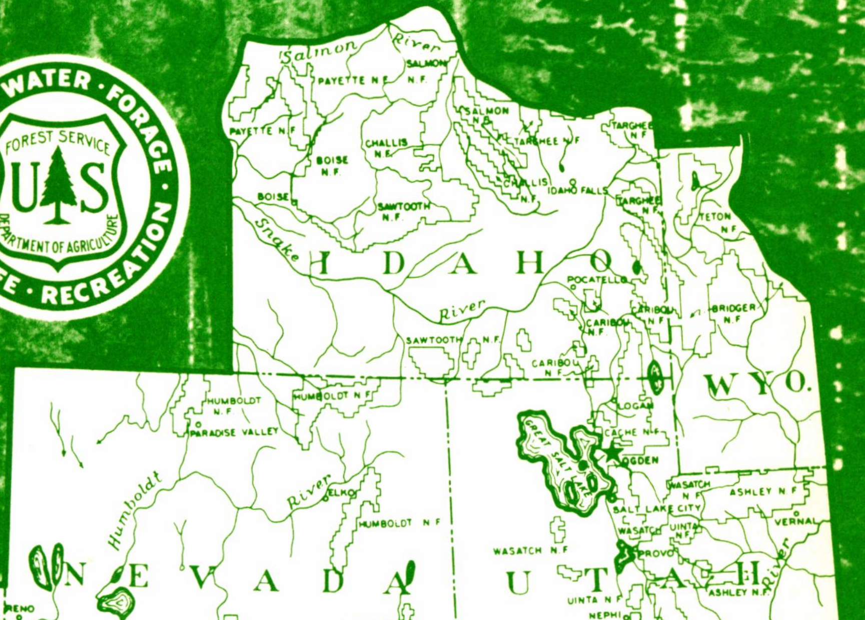
Floyd Iverson	*Regional Forester*
William D. Hurst	*Deputy Regional Forester*
E. M. Bacon	*Chief, Division of Information and Education*
Frank C. Curtiss	*Chief, Division of Range Management*
D. I. Rasmussen	*Chief, Division of Wildlife Management*
Joel L. Frykman	*Chief, Division of Timber Management*
John M. Herbert	*Chief, Division of Recreation and Lands*
Leon R. Thomas	*Chief, Division of Watershed and Multiple Use*
Harold S. Coons	*Chief, Fire Control, State and Private Forestry*
A. R. Standing	*Chief, Division of Personnel Management*
T. H. Van Meter	*Chief, Division of Operation*
James M. Usher	*Regional Engineer*
Errol C. Crary	*Fiscal Agent*

National Forest Supervisors and Forest Headquarters

A. R. McConkie Post Office Building, Vernal, Utah	*Ashley National Forest*
Howard E. Ahlskog 210 Main Street, Boise, Idaho	*Boise National Forest*
William A. Worf Forest Service Building, Kemmerer, Wyoming	*Bridger National Forest*
Ted Koskella Post Office Building, Logan, Utah	*Cache National Forest*
Edward C. Maw 427 North 6th Ave., Pocatello, Idaho	*Caribou National Forest*
P. Max Rees Forest Service Building, Challis, Idaho	*Challis National Forest*
Jack B. Shumate Post Office Building, Cedar City, Utah	*Dixie National Forest*
Willard R. Fallis 170 N. Main, Richfield, Utah	*Fishlake National Forest*
Wilford L. Hansen Post Office Building, Elko, Nevada	*Humboldt National Forest*
Adrian E. Dalton Forrester's Building, Price, Utah	*Manti-LaSal National Forest*
Samuel E. Defler Forest Service Building, McCall, Idaho	*Payette National Forest*
Florian E. Powers Forest Service Building, Salmon, Idaho	*Salmon National Forest*
John L. Sevy 600 Addison Ave., W., Twin Falls, Idaho	*Sawtooth National Forest*
Alvin F. Wright Forest Service Building, St. Anthony, Idaho	*Targhee National Forest*
Harry H. Van Winkle Forest Service Building, Jackson, Wyoming	*Teton National Forest*
Ivan Sack 1555 South Wells Ave., Reno, Nevada	*Toiyabe National Forest*
Clarence S. Thornock Post Office Building, Provo, Utah	*Uinta National Forest*
Felix C. Koziol 430 South 4th East, Salt Lake City, Utah	*Wasatch National Forest*

WOOD · WATER · FORAGE · WILDLIFE · RECREATION

FOREST SERVICE
U S
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


Salmon River
SALMON N.F.
PAYETTE N.F.
PAYETTE N.F.
SALMON N.F.
TARGHEE N.F.
TARGHEE N.F.
CHALLIS N.F.
BOISE N.F.
CHALLIS N.F.
IDAHO FALLS
BOISE
SAWTOOTH N.F.
TARGHEE N.F.
TETON N.F.
Snake River
IDAHO
POCATELLO
CARIBOU N.F.
BRIDGER N.F.
CARIBOU N.F.
SAWTOOTH N.F.
CARIBOU N.F.
WYO.
HUMBOLDT N.F.
HUMBOLDT N.F.
LOGAN
PARADISE VALLEY
CACHE N.F.
GREAT SALT LAKE
OGDEN
Humboldt River
ELKO
WASATCH N.F.
ASHLEY N.F.
SALT LAKE CITY
VERNAL
HUMBOLDT N.F.
WASATCH
UINTA N.F.
WASATCH N.F.
PROVO
NEVADA
UTAH
ASHLEY N.F.
RENO
UINTA N.F.
NEPHI
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
ELY
FISHLAKE N.F.
EPHRAIM
CARSON CITY
MANTI-LASAL N.F.
Green River
SEVIER
FISHLAKE N.F.
TOIYABE N.F.
TOIYABE N.F.
FISHLAKE N.F.
MILFORD
HUMBOLDT N.F.
MANTI-LASAL N.F.
DIXIE N.F.
Colorado River
DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST
ST. GEORGE
TOIYABE N.F.
LAKE MEAD
LAS VEGAS